

House Gives Up Recess to Meet Living Cost Crisis; Wilson Puts Railroad Wage Problem Up to Congress

Plan to Make Reservations Part of Treaty

Changes Offered by Seven Republican Senators Safeguard Power of Congress to Make War

U. S. Sole Judge in Quitting League

No Monroe Doctrine Arbitration; Internal Rights Are Protected

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The reservation proposal agreed to by seven Republican Senators as the basis of ratification of the league of nations covenant is so worded, it became known to-night, that the "reservations and understandings" enumerated shall become "a part of the treaty" and shall not stand simply as a detached interpretation by the Senate.

While some of the sponsors of the programme regard it as merely interpretative in effect, clarifying the language of the covenant without changing the meaning of any provision, others of the seven believe it goes further and greatly softens certain features which, they say, violate national rights.

The reservations as agreed to in definite terms are embodied in a proposed ratification resolution reading as follows:

"That the Senate of the United States advise and consent to the ratification of said treaty with the following reservations and understandings to be made a part of the treaty by the instrument of ratification.

U. S. to Be Sole Judge

"1—That whenever the two years' notice of withdrawal from the league of nations shall have been given by the United States, as provided in Article I, the United States shall be the sole judge whether all its international obligations and all its obligations under this covenant shall have been fulfilled at the time of withdrawal.

"2—That the suggestions of the council of the league of nations as to the means of carrying the obligations of Article X into effect are only advisory, and that any undertaking under the provisions of Article X, the execution of which may require the use of American military or naval forces or economic measures, can under the Constitution be carried out only by the action of the Congress to adopt the suggestion of the council of the league, or to provide such military or naval forces or economic measures, shall not constitute a violation of the treaty.

Safeguards Internal Affairs

"3—The United States reserves to itself the right to decide what questions are within its domestic jurisdiction and declares that all domestic and political questions relating to its internal affairs, including immigration, coastwise traffic, the tariff, commerce and all other purely domestic questions, are solely within the jurisdiction of the United States and are not by this covenant submitted in any way either to arbitration or to the consideration of the council or the assembly of the league of nations or to the decision or recommendation of any other power.

Monroe Doctrine Paramount

"4—The United States does not bind itself to submit for arbitration or inquiry by the assembly or the council any questions which in the judgment of the United States depends upon or involves its long established policy commonly known as the Monroe Doctrine, and it is preserved unaffected by any provision in the said treaty contained."

The seven Republicans who agreed to this proposal as a basis for the effort to bring on a middle ground, Senators McNary, Oregon; McCumber, North Dakota; Colt, Rhode Island; Spencer, Missouri; Cummins, Iowa; Kellogg, Minnesota; and Lenroot, Wisconsin.

It became known to-night that the proposed resolution had not been presented either to Republican Leader Lodge or to Senator Hitchcock, Administration leader in the treaty fight, and that the efforts of the group sponsoring the plan probably would be directed for the present toward enlarging their number in order to hold in

Martial Law Rules Shantung Capital; Japanese Now Favor Speedy Return

HONOLULU, Aug. 1.—Serious anti-Japanese disturbances are reported at Tai-Nanfu, capital of the Province of Shantung, China, according to cable advices received here to-day from Tokio by the "Nippu Jiji," a Japanese daily newspaper. The cable added that the commander of the Chinese garrison had declared martial law.

TOKIO, July 29 (Delayed).—The collision between Chinese and Japanese troops in Manchuria, announced in an official statement yesterday, is regarded as significant in showing the extent of anti-Japanese feeling throughout China over the Shantung question. The situation is particularly tense in Manchuria, while news also has been received of a clash between Chinese and Japanese civilians near Moeheng, in Shantung province, in which casualties occurred.

In fact, all information reaching here from China is to the effect that the anti-Japanese sentiment continues uninterrupted, and the Japanese, judging from various expressions, apparently see the necessity of arranging the details for the return of Shantung to China as quickly as possible.

Before returning to the United States on the steamer Empress of Russia recently William Potter, president of Jefferson Medical College, of Philadelphia, and former United States Minister to Italy, who had been spending several months in the Far East, published what he called a friendly warning to Japan. Mr. Potter in his statement said that he had found in Korea and China a universal distrust of Japan and a rapidly growing hatred of Japan's "military arrogance and aggressiveness."

President Blamed for Conditions

Economic Ills of Country Developed While He Was Abroad, Republican Whip Knutson Declares

Bills Offered in Both Houses

Committee of Three to Report to Cabinet on the Remedy Monday

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Development to-day in the efforts of the government to reduce the high cost of living were:

The House, at the request of President Wilson, agreed to defer its planned five weeks' recess and consider demands of railroad employees for increased wages to meet the high prices.

The national officers of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors conferred with President Wilson regarding increased wages and the cost of living.

The Senate again discussed increased living costs, but postponed action on the Myers resolution, proposing reduction in currency circulation.

The committee of three, appointed yesterday to consider means of reducing living expenditures and report to President and Cabinet Monday, began work.

The House Interstate Commerce Committee reported favorably a resolution directing the Federal Trade Commission to investigate the increased price of foodstuffs.

Resolutions and bills designed to alleviate conditions of living were introduced in both houses of Congress.

House Complies Quickly

Of the half-dozen important developments, however, the request of President Wilson that the House forego its recess at least temporarily to consider wage requests of the railroad workers and to study economic conditions was the most unexpected.

The alacrity with which the House complied with the request was taken as an indication of the deep impression made on members of Congress by pleas for relief from all parts of the country.

President Wilson, it was said at the White House, had the subject of economic conditions before him in a variety of phases. In making his request to the House, he said that he expected important recommendations "within a fortnight" from his advisers.

Shortly before the President sent his request to the House it was learned that the conference of Cabinet members and other officials assembled yesterday by Attorney General Palmer to initiate measures for reducing the average man from high prices would reassemble Tuesday and would have a new member in the person of Julius Barnes, director of the United States Grain Corporation. An invitation to him to attend was interpreted to-day as meaning that serious consideration would be given to the proposal to sell wheat at the market price, allowing the government to absorb the difference between that and the \$2.26 guaranteed the farmer.

Would Cut Other Prices

Several officials have expressed the opinion that a free market for wheat would result in declines in the price of flour, which would bring down other staples materially.

The Department of Justice is understood to be prepared to put the entire law-enforcing machinery of the government back into action to stop extortion in the prices of necessities.

The President's letter urging postponement of the recess was addressed to Speaker Gillett, Republican Leader Mondell, Senator Cummins, of Iowa, and Representative Eash, chairman of the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The lateness of the request brought an outburst of indignation, divided almost equally between Democrats and Republicans.

Representative Kitchin, of North Carolina, Democratic whip, declared himself "not surprised," but voiced the sentiment of many Democrats by saying the House should have been told sooner.

Turn of the Republicans

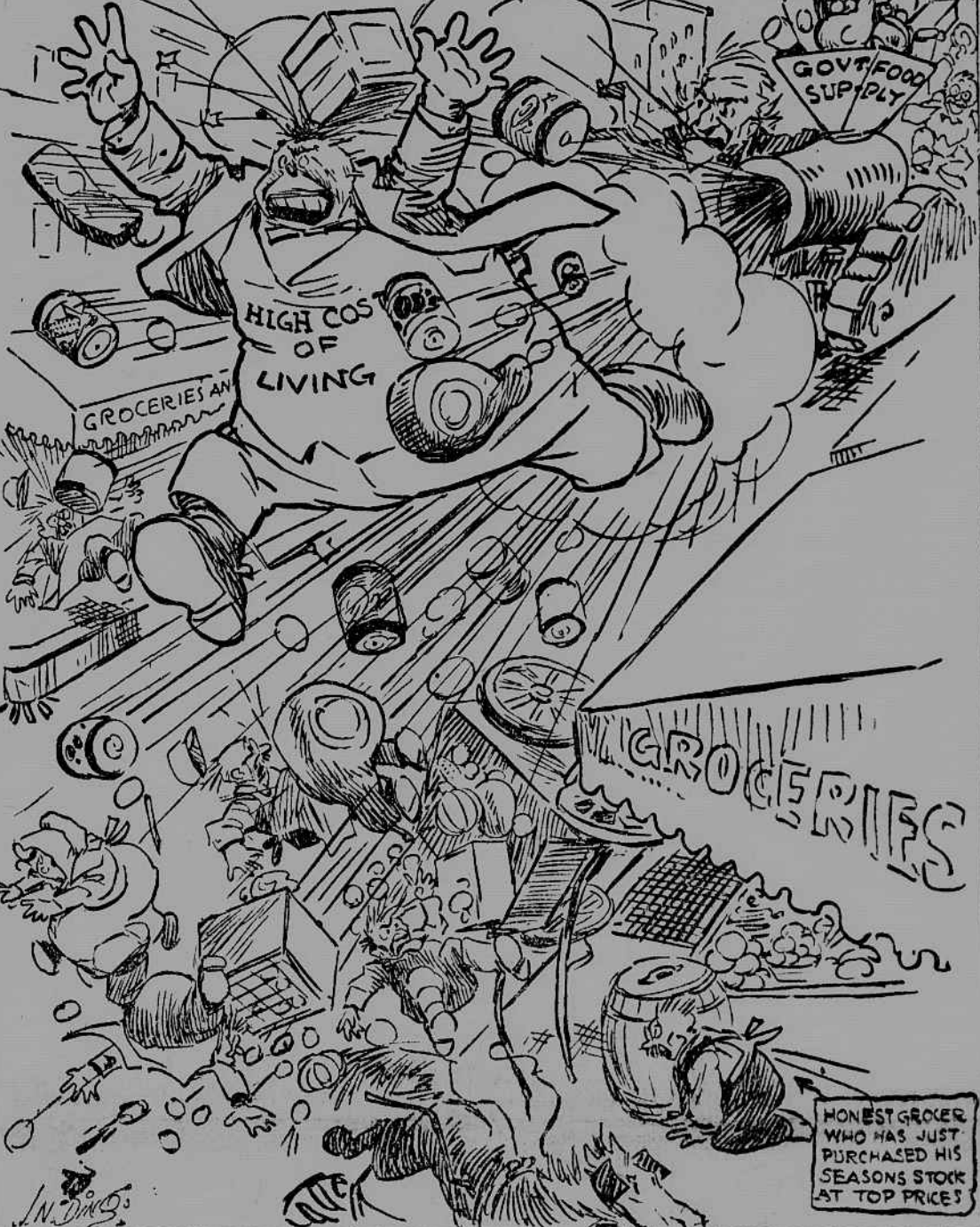
Representative Kitchin told the Republicans that after the Democrats had been led about at will by the President for six years, it was now the Republicans' turn to mark time at the President's whim.

Representative Knutson, Republican whip, declared the President's prolonged absence from this country and his unpardonable failure to call Congress in extra session immediately after March 4 undoubtedly caused the very conditions complained of in his letter to Mr. Mondell.

"Most of the large committees in charge of important bills which will tend to correct the condition which the President mentions are not ready to report," he said, "and greater speed would be made if the House will recess and allow the committees to work without molestation."

"It will take a month for the railroad bill to be reported," Representative Anthony, of Kansas, said. "It will take three months to report out a bill to reorganize the army. The Senate will not consider anything but the

Watch for the Casualty List Among the Innocent Bystanders



Says Carranza Plans to Expel Anglo-Saxons

Archaeologist Asserts Mexican Takes Advantage of Germany's Sowing Seeds of Bolshevism

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—Germany planted the seeds of Bolshevism in Mexico as early as 1915, and Carranza, aided by Bolsheviks and syndicalists and without a real Mexican constitution, is planning to expel the Anglo-Saxon from Mexico, declared William Gates, archaeologist and writer, testifying to-day at the House Rules Committee hearing on the Gould resolution concerning a Mexican inquiry.

"What underlying purpose seems to have animated the Carranza government," he was asked.

"I separated the other day from the general officials of Mexico two men who had political dreams," replied Mr. Gates. "These are Alvarado, the first maker of a Bolshevik and syndicalist state, and Carranza, who hoped to become the George Washington of the Latin-American vindication against the Saxon, to expel Anglo-Saxon investments and influences from Mexico."

"And Anglo-Saxons also," he was asked.

"To weaken them to the extent that they counted for nothing," was the answer. "That is Carranza's reaction."

"I wish you would explain just what you base that statement on," said Chairman Campbell.

"His own declarations, his conduct, and also a number of documents, a treaty entered into in 1915, an offensive and defensive alliance between the Carranza government, signed by the head of his Cabinet and the Bolsheviks and L. W. W. organizations, the immediate and constant going on of Bolshevik propaganda."

Peace Treaty Approved By French Committee

PARIS, Aug. 1 (By The Associated Press).—Ratification of the German peace treaty was recommended to the Chamber of Deputies to-day by the Peace Committee by a vote of 34 to 1. Two members were absent.

The Polish Parliament yesterday ratified the German treaty and also the treaty for the protection of minorities by a vote of 245 to 41, according to dispatches from Warsaw.

World Pool to Halt Profiteer Is Allied Plan

Supreme Economic Council Asserts Prices Must Go No Higher and Calls on America to Help Out

LONDON, Aug. 1 (By The Associated Press).—Steps toward international collective purchasing of foodstuffs to check profiteering and speculation, which are declared to be ripe in all countries, were taken at to-day's meeting of the Supreme Economic Council. The return to the system in vogue during the war was proposed by the British, French and Italian representatives. The proposal was referred to a committee, which will coordinate the plan and present it to the American government, with an invitation for its cooperation.

The members of the council stated they recognized that profiteering and speculation had been going on generally for some time, but that activities toward unwarranted price raising during the last thirty days are considered alarming. This was due, the members believed, to a sharp fall in the harvest prospects in the last month.

Called Unreasonable

It was pointed out, however, that while the harvest prospects were less favorable now than they were July 1 there was no reason to believe there was not sufficient food to last through out 1920, and there was no reason for the undue advance of prices.

All the members of the council agreed it was necessary for the United States to cooperate in the collective buying plan, because at the present time the United States is supplying such great quantities of food to Europe that the collective system without the United States would virtually be pitting the buyer against the seller.

As the food restrictions in the United States ended with the coming of peace and the food administration was demobilized, it was pointed out that Herbert Hoover, representing the United States, was not authorized to bind the country to any agreement, and for that reason it was decided to place the plan in the hands of the committee.

Halt Is Called

The members of the council agreed after hearing evidence of European conditions that the nations on this side can and will not in the present social condition be subjected to further increases in the prices of necessities. It was maintained by some members that unless something was done the Allied nations would find themselves in a position of being able to control purchases of foodstuffs for Germany through the Reparations Commission, but unable to control the prices they themselves must pay.

The members despaired of reducing prices much below the level obtaining three months ago, but they were determined to try.

Possibility of Nationalist Revolt in Berlin Hinted

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Reuters' Berlin correspondent, in a dispatch dated Thursday, hints at grave political tension in Berlin and the possibility of an attempt late in the summer by the Nationalists to carry out a military coup.

"The political atmosphere in Berlin," says the correspondent, "has become so charged owing to recent disclosures and also a number of documents, a treaty entered into in 1915, an offensive and defensive alliance between the Carranza government, signed by the head of his Cabinet and the Bolsheviks and L. W. W. organizations, the immediate and constant going on of Bolshevik propaganda."

Raisuli in New Revolt

MADRID, Aug. 1.—The situation in the Spanish zone of Morocco, where the bandit Raisuli recently was reported to have begun a new revolt, was declared during debate in the Cortes to-day to be growing serious. Deputy Barcia called attention to disquieting indications reported in engagements on July 10-12. He said men wearing European uniforms and using hand grenades of the latest model were among the contingents fighting against the Spaniards.

The Marquis de Lema, Minister of Foreign Affairs, in response to the Deputy's statement, questioned the accuracy of Señor Barcia's information.

Hammerstein Dies at Lenox Hill Hospital

Complication of Diseases Due to Diabetes Attack Brings End to Career of Theatrical Manager

Oscar Hammerstein, veteran impresario, died at 7:25 p. m. yesterday at Lenox Hill Hospital, Seventy-seventh Street and Park Avenue. His death was due to diabetes and a complication of diseases and had been imminent for several days. Mr. Hammerstein lived thirty-six hours longer than his physicians had believed possible.

Nevertheless the end came suddenly and comparatively unexpectedly. His wife, son and two daughters, who had been at his bedside for hours, were absent from the hospital at the time. Mr. Hammerstein's physician also was away.

Mr. M. Sevel, resident physician at the hospital, was with him and summoned his family with all haste. They failed to arrive in time.

Since Saturday afternoon, when Mr. Hammerstein was taken to the hospital from his home at 949 West End Avenue he had been making a hopeless but brave fight for his life. He conquered a similar attack a year and a half ago and had told friends he felt as well as ever. It was with outward expression of confidence that he entered upon his last struggle.

Before dawn Tuesday physicians attending to him up hope. Mr. Hammerstein, they believed, could live but a few hours at most. He had sunk into a diabetic coma, and his right side was paralyzed. In that time of his family scarcely left his bedside. They left the hospital yesterday afternoon for a short time in the expectation that no change was likely for some hours.

Mr. Hammerstein never rallied from the coma into which he had fallen. It was only a short time before his death that indications that the final collapse was at hand appeared.

The body of Mr. Hammerstein was removed from the hospital to the Campbell Funeral Church, 1970 Broadway.

Whether Hammerstein said the body of his father would not be taken to the late residence and that burial would be in Woodlawn Cemetery Monday. He said the body would be the first interred in a new plot purchased in Woodlawn by the Hammerstein family.

(The story of Mr. Hammerstein's career is on page eight.)

Gem Burglars Torture Woman Take \$26,000

4 Masked Men Hold Lighted Candle to Sole of Her Foot in Effort to Find Jewels; Husband Bound, Gagged

ATLANTIC CITY, Aug. 1.—Four masked men entered the home of Charles H. Beck, at Somers Point, eight miles from here, before dawn this morning. They bound Beck and his wife to their beds and started to scorch the soles of Mrs. Beck's feet to make her disclose the hiding place of her jewelry. They departed with \$25,000 worth of jewelry and nearly \$1,000 in currency and have not been caught.

Mr. Beck formerly was the proprietor of a hotel in Philadelphia. He retired from business a year ago, and has been spending the summer with his wife in their cottage at Somers Point. Last night they went to a motion picture theatre in this city, Mrs. Beck wearing some of her jewelry.

When they emerged from the theatre a storm had set in, which grew worse as the night wore on. Owing to the dampness or a defect in the lock the door of the cottage would not be entirely closed, and went to bed leaving it ajar.

Storm Aids Them

The burglars, who are believed to have seen Mrs. Beck's display of jewelry in this city the preceding evening and have followed the couple home in a motor car, opened the front door and walked in. They closed the shutters and drew all the curtains in the house to prevent the escape of a ray of light, the turmoil of the storm concealing their movements.

Mrs. Beck awakened to find the lights in her bedroom switched on and the door of her room ajar. At that moment her door opened and Mr. Beck, who had heard voices and noticed the gleam of light at his wife's threshold, entered.

Knocked Unconscious

As his figure appeared, the burglar drew Mrs. Beck's bed drew a black jack and brought it down on her head. She lost consciousness. Two men flung themselves upon Mr. Beck and pinned him to the corner of the room. Sheets were torn into strips and picture were ripped from pictures to make bonds with which Mr. Beck was lashed to the couch and his wife to the bed. The handcuffing on a bureau top was seized by one of the men with the apparent intention of trying its effect on Mr. Beck, but just then another who had been busy at a dressing table held up a jewel case with an exclamation.

His fellows left their victims, one of them flinging a towel over Mrs. Beck, and the other two, one of whom was wearing a ring, pins and necklaces. At the same moment a fourth man who apparently had been searching the rooms on the first floor, entered flourishing a roll of bills.

Mrs. Beck, beginning to recover her senses, moaned to the men to leave her a pair of opera glasses set with pearls by which she set great store, but at which pawnbroker might look askance unless assured of true ownership by the possessor.

"That's all right," said the man who recently held the candle to Mrs. Beck's feet. "We don't scarcely ever use those things."

They left the opera glasses, but took away the set of great store. Half an hour after they had left Mr. Beck wriggled loose and summoned help. The Beck cottage is 200 feet from its nearest neighbor.

Silk Worth \$45,000 Stolen

Silk estimated to be worth nearly \$45,000 was stolen from the loft of the Victory Waist Company, on the fifth floor of 16 West Nineteenth Street, last Tuesday, it became known yesterday.

"It couldn't have been worse," said an official of the company. The place was recently held up by a mob.

The police were notified on Wednesday, as soon as the robbery was discovered. The door to the loft had been smashed in, but no one was hurt. The burglars got into the building, Robert Davis, night watchman employed by the Merchandise Exchange, on the first floor, says no one could have entered without his knowledge, and he saw no one all night.

RR. Shopmen Start Strike; 35,000 Out

450,000 Involved in Call for Walk-Out in Demand for Wage Increase to Meet Cost of Living

President Appeals For Law to Help

Seeks Right to Arbitrarily Raise Rates if Needed to Meet Men's Demands

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—A new labor crisis, growing out of the high cost of living, is facing the railroad administration.

No pressing are the demands of the railroad employees for more pay to maintain their standard of living that President Wilson, following extended conferences with Director General Hines, to-day asked the House of Representatives to abandon a proposed recess of five weeks, beginning to-morrow, and remain in Washington to consider the creation of a commission which would determine all questions concerning the wages of railway workers.

The House to-night on the eve of its planned recess voted to comply with the President's request to face the problem. The request had been endorsed by the Republican legislative steering committee at a special meeting.

Shopmen Ordered Out

Meanwhile the Federated Shopmen's Union has issued a nation wide strike order, affecting 450,000 men. Thirty-five thousand men in the Southeastern district are already reported to have walked out.

The President took a new step in railroad legislation in suggesting to Congress that the act to create the commission should "make the decisions of that body mandatory upon the rate-making body and provide, when necessary, increased rates to cover any recommended increases in wages and, therefore, in the cost of operating the railroads."

This was the first time that Congress ever was asked by the Chief Executive to order the Interstate Commerce Commission to advance rates. Mr. Wilson's letter, addressed to Chairman Eash and Cummings of the House and Senate Interstate Commerce committees, virtually transfers to the floor of Congress the question whether there shall be an increase in transportation charges, long forecast by the steadily growing deficit arising from the failure of railroad income to equal the government guarantee.

The President's Note

The text of the identical notes to Messrs. Gillett and Mondell is as follows:

"The Director General of Railroads informs me that the situation with reference to the railroads is growing so critical every hour that he hopes it will be possible for the House to postpone its recess until some definite action is taken upon the recommendation contained in my letter to Mr. Eash."

"Officials of the government have been in consultation with reference to the problem growing out of the high cost of living, upon which I expect recommendations to be made within a fortnight. I sincerely trust that the proposed recess of Congress may be postponed at least until such time as we may know definitely the problems which confront us, growing out of this intricate situation."

Conductors Ask More Wages

L. E. Shepherd, chief of the Brotherhood of Railway Conductors, accompanied by national officers of that organization, called on President Wilson to-day to discuss with him the railway wage commission for wage increases averaging 35 per cent.

The delegation told the President the conductors were obliged to ask for the increase because during the last year their wages had fallen below the price of necessities to the extent of 35 per cent.

"An increase of 35 per cent would put the conductors' wages where they were six months ago," Mr. Shepherd said, "and even at that time we could not get along."

Reference was made by some members of the delegation to the recent action of the Federal government in cutting the cost of food 30 per cent in that country, to which the President said he could not reply that no such drastic action could be taken under the laws of the United States.

On leaving the White House Mr. Shepherd said he had been given to understand that the President, in discussing the situation, was leaning to the enforcement of laws already on the statute books.

Letter to Eash and Cummins

The President's letter transmitting to Chairman Eash and Chairman Cummings of the House and Senate committees the recommendations of Director General Hines, reads:

"I take the liberty of enclosing a copy of a letter which I have just received from Mr. Walker D. Hines, Director General of Railroads, and which I am sure you will agree with me in thinking contains matter for very serious thought, and for action also."

"May I not say that I concur in the